Markhams

FAITHFVLL FARRIER

VVherein the depth of his *Skill is layd open in all those principall* and approoved Secrets of *Horsemanship, which the Author* never publiſhed, but hath *kept in his Breſt, and hath* beene the Glory of his *practiſe.*

Printed at *London*, by *T. C.* for *Michael Sparke*, and are to be ſold at the blue Bible in *Greene Arbour.* 1635.

BODLEIANA
BIBLIOTHECA

To the Reader or Buyer of this Booke,

T is a true saying, *Tempus omnia terminat*. So I, *Gentle Reader*, having gained experience all my life to these present dayes, wherein I am ready to creepe into the earth, willing now at the important request of my best Friends, have yeelded my

ſelfe to lay the glory of my *Skill in Horſemanſhip*, open to the World: and having kept ſecret in the Cabinet of my Breſt, theſe Secrets, by which I have gained from many a Noble perſon many a fayre pound, I now beſtow it upon thee for the value of *Foure Pence*. It may bee, ſome will account mee a Foole in print for diſcloſing my Secrets, but I ever regarded the life of a worthy Horſe, before the Word of a Foole. For be thou Noble, or what elſe, this here I doe is for thy Good. If you take pleaſure either in an Horſe to *Hunt*, or for the

Warr

Warre, or for the *Race*, or for to *Draw*, or a *Hackney*, come hither, buy, see, and welcome. Take my opinion, and thou shalt finde in this my honest *Faithfull Farrier*, a *Shoppe* of Skill for thee to view: Let this be thy Doctor, and thy Druggist; Let this be thy Instructer and Directer. I hope that no good minded *Farrier* will bee greeved with mee because I give insight to the Master of the Horse; For if thy House were on fire, why shouldest thou runne to fetch thy Neighbours Water to quench it, when thine owne is neerer at hand? So if the

Horſes Owner know by this Booke how to ſave the life of his Horſe, why ſhould hee either ride or run to the *Farrier*? But it may bee; every Owner of an Horſe will not buy a Booke. It matters not if but every *Farrier* have one, and but that one in a Town; I doubt not, but with making uſe of that one, many a Man ſhall ſave the life of his Beaſt. Come therefore and read theſe Secrets, which coſt me *Paines*, *Study*, *Practiſe*, and *Labour*: All which hath coſt mee *Trouble* for thy *Eaſe*. This ſhall bee thy *Pleaſure*, which hath beene my *Toyle*.

It

It ſhall bee thy *Profit* which hath beene my *Trouble*; And this ſhall bee thy *Faithfull Farrier* and *Inſtructer*.

For what Creature canſt thou name more neceſſary than the Horſe, and what more helpefull in the time of neede?

For were we without Horſe in what a ſtrait ſhould we be in, hee being our beſt Servant both in *Warre* and *Peace*, and of that ineſtimable value, that he makes a Man proud of his ſervice.

Now if an Horſe bee ſ
a profitable Servant for I.a.
let us then reſpect the meane

tha.

that God hath given us for his cure; For here is a *Schoole* of Skill for thy knowledge. First, How to make choyse of a good Horse. Secondly, what Countrey Horse is the most fit for thy use; Either for service in *Martiall* or *Warlike* imploiment, or for *Swiftnesse*, or for *Long travell*, or for *Draught*, or for *Coach*, or for *Cart*, or for *Packe*, or any other *Burthen*. This shalt thou find here, in as ample manner, as if thou wert an old Master [illegible] *Smithfield*. And this shall [illegible]y Glory, even as long as [illegible], that I have lived to [illegible]ave this my last and best worke

worke to the World, and to them which will not live to see it buried in *Oblivion*.

But mee thinkes I heare some *Momus* say, That the old Captaine was unadvised to put this in Print, which hee ever kept as a rare Secret, and it is true, *Veritas odium parit*: But I reply, *Tempus omnia terminat*. And though I had promised to my selfe, never to have published this worke, yet being so continually importuned to Print it, I was forced to yeeld, though I had promised the contrary. And let this excuse mee to those *Noble* persons whose bounty

I have felt, that for them I was the willinger to publish it in print while I lived, fearing that after my death, my then Fatherlesse Childe might get a new name. But now I leave this, being begot in my old age, to all Noble, & Worthy Gentlemen, and whe they looke not after him, the *Faithfull Farrier* to be ... rished and to bee knowne by the name of *Captaine* Gervas Markhams *last and best Labours.*

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THE Faithfull Farrier:

OR,

A Catalogue of all those principall *and approved Secrets in* Horsemanship, which the Author *never published, but hath kept secret* in his owne breast, and which have beene the Glory of all *his Practise.*

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THE first and principall thing which giveth the noblest Character to a good horseman, is the well-electing of horses for that use and purpose, for which you intend

sing of Corosives, which heale all sorts of Farcies, Cankers, Fistulaes, Leprosies, Maungees, Scabs, &c. 103
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THE first and principall thing which giveth the noblest Character to a good horseman, is the well-electing of horses for that use and purpose, for which you intend

to imploy them: And in this choyce there is no better or readier a way than the knowledge of Races and Straynes from whence horſes deſcend; for it is certaine, that the Clymate, Heate, and Cold, are three excellent Elements, in an Horſes Compoſition.

Touching the election of Horſes by their Shapes and proportion, by their Colours, and Complexions, and by their Markes and other outward Semblances; I have written ſufficiently in my former Bookes, and intend to reiterate nothing: for nothing ſhall fall from my penne in this Treatiſe, but the very ſecrets of mine heart, things certaine and approved, things ſecret and unpubliſhed.

To come then to the election of Horſes, according to their Races, Breeds, and Clymates: If you will elect an Horſe for ſervice, or a Martiall or warlike imployment, then theſe

theſe are beſt,——

The Neapolitan.
The Sardinian, &c.
The Almaine.
The French.

Or any of theſe Baſtardized in themſelves, or with a faire well ſhaped and well mettalled Engliſh Mare.

If you will elect for ſwiftneſſe and ſervice, then,——

The Arabian.
The Barbarie.
The Spaniſh.
The Grecian.

Or any of theſe Baſtardized in themſelves, or with our beſt Engliſh Mares.

If you will chuſe for long travell and ſervice, then,——

The Engliſh.
The Hungarian.
The Sweathland.

The Poland.
The Irish.

If you will chuse for draught and for service, then—

The Flanders.
The Freisland.

Or any of the *Netherlands*, either Bastardized in themselves, or with our English Races, and these are excellent for Coatch, for Cart, for Packe, or any burden.

The occasions of inward Sicknesses, and Accidents, which happen upon those occasions.

SIckneſſes are of divers kindes; and proceed from divers cauſes, have their divers Signes, and their divers Remedies, as I have ſhewed in my bookes: But to come neereſt to the marke of curing, let me perſwade you to call to account theſe few

few obſervations.

Firſt, to remember that all ſickneſſe in Horſes come either, by Heates, in over-violent exerciſe; and then is the Greaſe molten, the heart overſtrained, the vitall blood expelled outward, and the large Pores and Oryfices of the heart to ſtopped, that the ſpirits cannot returne backe to their proper places, but confound and mortifie.

Or elſe by Colds, in indiſcreete keeping either before or after exerciſe, and then is the Head perplexed, the Eyes pained, the rootes of the Tongue ſwelled, the Lungs tickled and offended with rhumaticke moyſture, occaſioning coughing, and the noſtrils ſtill pouring out filthy and corrupt matter.

Or elſe by Surfeit of Food, in either eating too much, or too little of that which is good; or in giving any thing at all of that which is unwholſome. The firſt kilies the ſto-

macke, oppresseth the heart, and sends up those evill fumes into the head, by which is ingendred the Staggers, Frenzie, and other mortall diseases. The second putrefies the blood, and turnes all nourishment into corruption, from whence proceedes the Yellowes, and other such like pestilent diseases, which suffocating the heart, spreads it selfe universally over the whole body, and confoundes every faculty and member.

Or lastly, by Accidents, as when a Horse receiveth some grievous and deepe wound, either in his body or else in some other vitall and dangerous part, by which nature is so offended, that instantly a generall sickneſse seazeth upon the Horse, and (if not prevented) death suddenly followeth: and these sicknesses, are called *Accidentall-Feavers*, for if you observe it, you shall finde the Horse sometimes trembling, some-

ſometimes ſweating, ſometimes cold, and ſometimes burning.

Thus you ſee there are foure occaſions of ſickneſſes in Horſes, as Heats, Colds, Surfeits, and Accident.

The ſignes of inward Siskneſſes.

NOw to know the true ſignes of the ſickneſſes; if it proceed from the firſt occaſion, which is *Heates*; then the ſignes are theſe. Firſt, heavineſſe of countenance, ſwelling of the limbes, ſcowring or looſeneſſe of body in the beginning of the ſickneſſe, and drineſſe or coſtiveneſſe in the latter end; ſhort breath and hot, and a lothing or forſaking of his meat.

If it proceede from the ſecond occaſion, which is *Colds*; then the ſignes are heavineſſe of counte-

nance, and either dull or elſe cloſed up eyes, hard boyle or big puſtules, betweene the Choppes and the rootes of the tongue, and ſometimes an hard ſwelling up from the chops to the rootes of the eare: A rotten and moyſt cough, the Horſe ever chawing ſome looſe, filthy, flegmatique matter in his mouth after his coughing, which in one reſpect is no evill ſigne, becauſe it ſheweth a rotten cold that is newly gotten, and ſoone to be cleanſed: whereas to cough cleare and hollow, and not to chaw after it, ſhewes a dric cold that is of long continuance, ſore feſtred, and hard to be recovered: Laſtly, his body will fall away, and when hee drinketh, the water will iſſue forth at his noſtrils; and his eyes will be ever mattery and running, and his haire rough and ſtaring.

If it proceed from the third occaſion, which is Surfeit of *Meats* and

and *Drinkes*, either naturall or unnaturall, then the ſignes are theſe; Firſt, heavineſſe of head and countenance, in ſuch a violent manner, that the Horſe can hardly lift his head from the maunger; a dull and dead eye, a ſtaggering and reeling pace, and (if the diſeaſe bee farre growne) a franticke and mad behaviour, as biting the Racke and Maunger, and at ſuch as ſhall come about him, ſometimes biting at himſelfe, and beating his head againſt the wals, boards, or ground, and other franticke paſſions: But if the diſeaſe bee leſſe contagious in the braine, but more inwardly ſetled at the heart, then the ſignes are, yellowes in the whites of the eyes, and in the inſide of both the upper and neither lippes; and (if the diſeaſe be farre gone) then a yellowes over all the skin, a continuall faint ſweate, and a deſire rather to lye downe, than to ſtand, beſides a generall

nerall loathing and forsaking of h
meate, which is the common sign
of all sicknesses.

Lastly, if it proceed from th
fourth occasion, which is *Accident*
then the signes are, a perplexed an
troubled body; sometimes swe
ting at the rootes of the eares, i
the flanke, and behinde the fo
shoulders against the heart, some
times trembling over all the bod
and sometimes glowing and bu
ning in the vitall parts, and on th
temples of the head, against th
heart, on the inside of the fore le
next of all to the body, and on th
inside of the hinder thighes clo
to the body; also his mouth will b
hot and dry, and his tongue subje
to furring and to a white scalde
complexion; lastly, a generall lo
thing of his meate, but a gre
thirstinesse and desire of cold drink
and when hee can drinke no mor
yet a desire still to hold his mou

in the water.

Thus you have the foure occasions of sicknesses, and the signes by which to know those occasions. Now for as much as sicknesses come many times suddenly and unlookt for, and that not any man (how skilfull soever) but may sometimes be overtaken with the sudden sicknesse of his Horse: And though hee can after upon consideration, give an account for such sicknesse when it is apparant, yet till nature have thrust it forth, the disease was obscure to his knowledge; therefore I will here shew those generall and most usuall signes which doe attend and waite upon every sicknesse, by which you may bee enabled to know the approach or beginning of sicknesse before it take fast hold on the vitall parts, and so use prevention, or if it have taken some small hold, then how to fortifie nature againſt it, and

and so to kill the Contagion, ere it come to any great height of danger; or being at the highest, how to qualify the extremity, and to bring every vital part and spirit to its first moderate state and temper.

Now that you may effect this the better, it is requisite that you acquaint your knowledge well with the complections, qualities, customes, and conditions of Horses; for whensoever you shall finde any alteration in any of these, bee sure there will follow alteratiō of health as thus ——

First, in the complections of horses, which I draw from their colours and countenances: If your horse be a faire bright daplegray, or a fleabitten, a white, a white-gray or the like; if any of these colours, being naturally cleare and bright, shall grow duskish or cloudy, or the white haires shall turne sandy and reddish; it is a signe of some unnatu-

rall

rall distemperature in the Horse, and that hee is evill affected, and either entereth into a consumption, or into some other inward disease of body.

If the Horse be of a pure blacke colour, a bright bay, a browne bay, or a red-sorrell without flexen Mayne, or flexen Taile, a cleare chessenut or a mouse-dun; if these haires shall grow discoloured and contrary to their proper natures, that is to say, of a weaker and worse complection, as if the blacke turne dunnish or yellow; the bright bay, cloudy, pale, and sandy; the browne-bay, like the mouse dunne; the red-sorrell, corrall or like the yellow-dunne; the chessenut, hoarie and gray; and the mousedunne, of a more blacke and pale blue than is naturall, all these are signes of inward sicknesses. And as of these colours, so of any other colour whatsoever, if they shall alter from their

their proper and true natures, to a worſe and more uncomely complexion, that is to ſay, to a complexion that is unnaturall and unproper for an horſe, they are moſt pregnant ſignes of ſome inward ſickneſſe, which either lingereth upon the Horſe, or elſe is ſuddenly in breaking forth; and therefore by all meanes remember, that the alteration of colours bee unnaturall: For you muſt underſtand, that if the daple-grey, in proceſſe of time, doe turne to white; the darke Iron-grey, to a bright grey; the blacke, to an Iron-grey, and ſuch like; that then this is a naturall, and no unnaturall alteration, and ſo no ſigne of ſickneſſe; and therefore not to bee deceived, or to ſtand doubtfull at all, acquaint your ſelfe well with the true colour and complexion of your Horſe, which you ſhall beſt diſcerne when hee is in the pride and height of luſt, when hee is wanton,

full

full of fleſh and ſmooth, ſleeke, and ſhining: and when you ſhall ſee this complexion alter, in part, or all; then ever expect ſome ſickneſſe.

As you thus acquaint your ſelfe with the complexion of your Horſe, which I include in his colour; ſo you muſt alſo have a ſetled knowledge in his countenance and geſtures; and to that end you ſhall be carefull to marke and note his countenance and behaviour in all his actions and motions, as well within doores as without, as well in his play, as in his reſt, at his times of feeding, and at his times of exerciſe; you ſhall note the cheerefulneſſe of his eye, the carriage of his head and necke; which be his angry Characters, and which bee his pleaſant; when hee biteth for wantonneſſe, or for offence; and theſe you ſhall beſt finde out, in his feeding, in his exerciſe and playing, and in his dreſſing; and if at any time you finde any of theſe

these Characters to faile on the sudden, and that his gesture is more lumpish heavy; then call your selfe to account what you have done, either in exercise, feeding, ayring, or ordering: for there is no doubt, but there is distemperature, and sickenesse is approaching if it be not prevented.

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the complexion and countenance of your horse: so you must also not be ignorant, but observe divers other outward and inward qualities, for they are the greatest lights that can be, both to health and sickenesse; and to this end you shall especially marke his filling and his emptying, that is, his manner of feeding, and the manner of discharging his body.

In his feeding, whether he eateth with a good appetite, or a weake stomacke; the first is healthfull; the latter unwholesome. If he eate with

a good Appetite, he will Neigh and call for his meate before it come, when either he seeth his Keeper, or a preparation for feeding, as sifting of his Oates, chipping of his Bread, and the like; hee will receive it cheerefully, and greedily, shaking his Head, and shewing other signes of alacrity and rejoycing, which qualities after hee hath used, if on the suddaine he refraine, and so receive his meate dully and unpleasantly, it is a great signe of sicknesse.

As his feeding, so you shall marke his qualities in emptying, as the Time, the Place, the Substance: the Time, as whether hee emptieth in the Night-time better than in the Day; the Place, as whether he emptieth better in the House or abroad, whether in the Hand or when you are mounted, whether before you beginne exercise or else after some gentle motion or stirring; whether

at the Stable doore or at some usu-
all places by the way, or in the
Ground where you give him his
Exercise; lastly, for the Substance,
whether it be much or little, if it
be much, you must forbeare exer-
cise and make him empty the ofte-
ner; if it be little, then you may
fall to labour at pleasure: then whe-
ther it bee good or bad, and that
commonly falleth out according to
the Food he eateth; if it be cleare,
firme, and pale, with white graines,
and in complexion like sweete sope,
then it is wholsome; if it be blacke,
it shewes heate in the Body, if grea-
sie, then it shewes foulenesse, if red
and hard, it shewes costiveneſſe, if
pale and loose, then inward cold-
nesse. And as thus you observe his
Ordure, so you must also observe
his Vrine: Of both which I have
written sufficiently in my former
Bookes.

As these qualities of feeding
and

and emptying, ſo you ſhall note his qualities in Reſt and Watching, that is, in his lying down and ſtanding up, what howres and time hee obſerveth for either, and how long hee perſevereth in them, and if at any time you finde any ſuddaine or groſſe alteration, then be aſſured of ſome ſicknes approaching. And thus of any other particular quality in your Horſe (which you ſhal obſerve in his health) for it is impoſſible to nominate all, if you finde them ſuddainly to ſurpriſe, it is doubtleſſe that there is ſome ſickneſſe following.

As you thus obſerve the Complexion and qualities of the Horſe, ſo you muſt obſerve his naturall cuſtomes and conditions, and how in his livelihood and beſt health he ſtandeth affected, for to name them I cannot, becauſe they proceed moſt from hidden inclinations, or elſe accidentall apprehenſions, which by

continuance of time grow to natu-
rall habits: And any of these when
they shall surcease or faile, are true
prognostications of distemperature
and sickenesse.

Many other signes of sickenesse
there are, as the not casting of the
Coate in due time, Hyde-bound,
continuall dislike and leanenesse,
where there is good feeding, besides
many other: But they are so vulgar
and commonly knowne, that I need
not rehearse them, and these signes
already written are sufficient for
knowledge.

The curing of any heart ſickneſſe, or head ſickneſſe, or any ordinary inward ſickneſſe.

I Will now deſcend to the cure of theſe inward ſickneſſes, and although every ſeverall ſickneſs have a ſeverall cure, as I have ſhewed at large it my Bookes, yet I will draw all here, into one hidden, but certain and moſt infallible approved Method, which I have ever found proſperous and fortunate.

Whenſoever, either by the ſignes before rehearſed, or other accident or knowledge you ſhall finde your Horſe grievouſly pained with inward ſickneſſe, the firſt thing you doe, you ſhall open his Neck-veine, and receive ſome of the firſt blood into a Pewter porrenger, which if you ſet it in cold water it will preſently diſcover the foulneſſe and putrefaction, ſo then you ſhall let

the Horſe bleed well till the blood change, neither muſt you be nice or tender in this action, becauſe you muſt underſtand, that al inward ſickneſſes in Horſes, draw their effect from the putrefaction of the blood only: And this is the reaſon.

It is certaine that the Horſe (as all other Creatures) hath no Gall or naturall Veſſell into which to receive the skummy and putrefied matter which ariſeth from the corrupt and collericke blood, but is either avoyded in excrements humours, or modetate exerciſe and ſweates, or elſe by immoderate exercise and violent labour. By too much repletion and fulneſſe, by unwholſome food and evill dyet, or by ſome other naturall defect, the chollericke corruption increaſing and overflowing, it preſently and in an inſtant over-ſpreads the whole body, having its courſe through every veine, and ſo diſcoloureth

the skin, and makes all the outward parts yellow, especially the Eyes, and inside of the Lips, also mixing with the better blood, and confounding the strength and vertue thereof, it brings a generall faintnes over all the body, and in the end suffocating the hart, of force there must follow sudden and certaine mortalitie, and hence proceed those sudden deaths of horses, for which our weak *Farriers* can give but an idle and foolish account.

But to returne to my purpose, after you have taken away good store of blood, and (as you imagine) all, or at least most part of that which is corrupt, you shall then set him up in the Stable, tying his head to the emptie Racke gently and at liberty, neither so high that hee shall bee compelled to rest his Head upon the Bridle, nor yet so low that hee may thrust his Head into the Maunger, and thus you shall let him

ſtand at leaſt two houres.

Now if the ſickneſſe bee not very contagious and dangerous, you ſhall not adminiſter any potion unto him that day, becauſe the veine being opened, and all the humors, powers and faculties of the body diſturbed, it will be a double vexation to the ſpirits to have the working of the Potion alſo; therefore in this caſe, the ſickneſſe not being violent, you may forbeare further adminiſtration, and onely after the Horſe hath faſted, as before ſaid, you ſhall give him ſuch food as hee will eat, whether it be Hay, Bread or Corne; and alwayes provided, that it be ſtrong, favory, ſweete, dry and cleane dreſſed: as for the quantity, it matters not, for a ſmall pittance will maintain life; and humor is now to the Horſe as food, beſides emptines is no great diſpleaſure.

At high Noone you ſhall give him a ſweet Maſh of Malt and

Water

Water made in this manner.

Take halfe a pecke of good Malt well ground, and put it into a payle by it ſelfe, then take a gallon of faire cleare Water, and ſet it on the fire, then when it is come to the height, that it is ready to boyle, put as much of it to the Malt, as will moyſt and cover the Malt all over, and ſtirre them exceedingly well together, cruſhing the Malt with a flat Rudder as much as you can, ever and anon taſting it with your finger, till it be as ſweete as any Honey, and then cover it over with Cloathes as cloſe as you can, and ſo let it ſtand and ſtoove for two or three houres at the leaſt; then the houre being come, in which the Horſe is to receive it, uncover the Maſh, and ſtirre it well about; but finding it too hot, then put to it ſome cleare cold Water, that may temper and allay it, but in any wiſe not ſo much as may take away any part

part of the ſweetneſſe, and in the tempering with your hand cruſh and ſqeeze the Malt as much as you can: then (the Maſh being lukewarme) give it the Horſe to drinke, and if he will eate of the Malt, let him take thereof at his pleaſure. This is the beſt manner of making an ordinary Maſh, or Horſe Caudle, for of the nature and quality it is, and to the purpoſe that a Caudle is adminiſtred to a Man, is this given to a Horſe: for you muſt underſtand, that in theſe contagious diſeaſes nothing is more peſtilent than cold Water, and eſpecially when exerciſe cannot be uſed.

The ruder *Farriers* and Horſe-Groomes doe make the Maſh another way, putting the Malt to the Water at the firſt, and ſo boyling them both together, but this is unwholſome and naught, and that every good Houſe-wife canne witneſſe, for this long boyling over-ſcaldes the

the Malt, takes away the ſtrength & ſweetnes, and gives an harſh and unſavory taſte, which is offenſive to the Horſes nature.

If your Horſe be coy, and refuſe to take the Maſh, as many are, partly for want of uſe and cuſtome, and partly through weakeneſſe of ſtomacke, then you ſhall ſtraine the Water from the Malt exceeding hard, and ſo give it him with an horne to drink, then take the Grains which you have ſo ſtrained and put them in the Maunger before the Horſe, on which whether he feede or no, it matters not, for if hee but ſmel and ſnuffel his noſe upon them, it is ſufficient, and the fume thereof is wonderous wholſome for his head.

After you have thus given him his Maſh, you ſhall ſee that hee be very warmely cloathed, as namely, a good Woollen Body-Cloath to come round about his heart, a large Cloath

Cloath or two to come over it, and to be well wiſpt round about, with ſoft, thicke, and large wiſpes, for the little, hard, and neat wiſpes, though they are comely to the eye, yet are they unwholſome for the body, for their hardneſſe and ſmalneſſe make an impreſſion into the Horſes ſides, and cauſeth him forbeare to lye downe when Nature and reſt requireth it.

The Horſe being thus warmely cloathed as aforeſaid, and with a very warme Breſt-cloath before his breaſt, for that is an eſpeciall part to keepe warme, you ſhall then cauſe one or two to rub all his foure Legs from his Knees & Cambrels downward with very hard wiſpes, and to rub them ſo hard as may be; and whilſt his limbes are thus in rubbing, you ſhall take a courſe rubber or two made of new harden or hempen Cloath, and warming one after another over a pan of Coales, with

with them rub the Horſe exceeding much in the nape of the Necke, or the Polle juſt betweene his Eares, and on the Temples of the Head; for there is nothing more wholeſome, than theſe friſtions and chafing; for they diſſolve humors, revive all naturall heat, bring a cheerefull nimbleneſſe into the limbes, and purge the head of all groſſe, cold, and rough matter, cleanſing and purifying the Braine, by which the members and other faculties are fortified, and the whole Body reduced backe to its firſt ſtrength and ability.

As ſoone as you have ended this action of rubbing, you may then let the Horſe take his reſt for two or three houres, & onely leave a locke or two of ſweete Hay in his Racke, and no more, for the leaſt quantity of any thing too much ſoone cloyeth a ſicke Horſe.

In the Evening you ſhall come

to

to the Horſe againe, and having rubbed all his limbes and head, as was before ſhewed, you ſhall then perfume his head in this manner.

Take of the beſt and pureſt *Olibanum* an ounce, then as much *Storax*, and as much *Beniamin*, and bruiſe all them together, I doe not meane bruiſe them to ſmall powder, but onely breake them into ſmall lumpes, and mixe them well together, ſo that taking them up betweene your fingers, you may not take up one ingredient alone, but ſome of all. Then take a Chafing diſh, and if it be poſſible a Chafing diſh after the manner of the perfuming Chafingdiſh, which is wide below where the fire is, and narrow at the top where the ſmoake avoydeth, and in this Chafingdiſh put well kindled Wood coales, or ſmall Charcoale, then take ſome of the aforeſaid perfume, and lay it upon the Coales, but in any wiſe ſo as it

may

may not flame but ſmoake, then hold the Chafingdiſh under the Horſes noſe, and let the ſmoake go uppe into his Noſtrilles, and thus perfume him well for the ſpace of a quarter of an houre, or halfe an houre at the moſt. Now it may be the Horſe may ſeeme coy to receive this at the firſt, becauſe it is ſtrange unto him, but doe you continue the action, and cheriſh him, for be you well aſſured, after he hath once received the ſmell into his head, hee will be as greedy to have it, as you are willing to give it, for there is nothing that delighteth an horſe more, or more rejoyceth his ſpirits, than ſweet ſavours, & odoriferous ſmels, of which this perfume is one of the chiefeſt.

The effect which this perfume worketh, is, that it purgeth the Braine of all filthy and corrupt matter, and (as you ſhall finde by experience in the working) it diſſolues

ſolves tough matter into water, and brings it away in ſuch abundance that it is ſometimes ready to extinguiſh the fire as it falleth. It is the greateſt comforter of the Brain that can be, and from thence ſendeth ſuch cheerefulneſſe to the heart, that it rejoyceth the whole body.

There are diverſe other perfumes which weake Farriers uſe in this caſe, as namely, wet Hay, or rotten Litter, and putting a burning Coal therein, give the ſmoake to the Horſe: But this is a ſtincking favour and no perfume, and although it make the Horſe ſnoare and neeſe and ſo you may imagine it avoideth foule matter; yet it is nothing ſo but it offendeth both his Brain and ſtomacke, and by the no ſomneſſe of the ſmell, dulleth and weakeneth the ſpirits, and rather ingendreth infection, than any way abateth infirmity; for from rotten

neſ

neſſe there can but rottenneſſe proceed.

Next there is the Perfume of *Brimſtone*, either ſimple of it ſelfe, and put upon the fire; or elſe compound with another body, as *Butter*, *Oyle*, or the like, and ſo thruſt up into the Horſe noſtrils. This I muſt needs confeſſe, is a ſharpe Perfume, and evacuateth much foule matter, and diſſolveth the thickeſt matter into thin water: But yet you muſt know, that there is in this *Sulphure*, or *Brimſtone*, a certaine earthy and poyſonous quality, which not onely doth offend the vitall parts, but is alſo moſt malignant and injurious both to the eyes of Man and Beaſt, ſo that like *Murgery goodcowe*, if it have one vertue, yet two vices attend it.

Then there are the Perfumes of the Stalkes of *Onions*, *Garlicke*, *Leekes*, *Muſtard-ſeed*, and the like, or the Perfume of the Fruites themſelves,

ſelues either burnt or boyld: But theſe are alſo great enemies to the eyes of an Horſe, ſo that I can by no meanes allow them, eſpecially for this reaſon, becauſe that generally all theſe inward ſickneſſes in Horſes doe moſt of all afflict the head and eyes, to which theſe things are enemies.

Alſo there is the Perfume of *Wheat*, *Peniroyall*, and *Sage*, boyld till the *Wheat* burſt, and ſo put it into a Bagge faſtened about the Horſe noſe. This I muſt confeſſe is the beſt of many, yet it is much too weake for a ſtrong infirmity, and the *Peniroyall* hath a bitterneſſe that is offenſive.

As theſe, ſo I could nominate diuers others, but none ſo excellent as the firſt of all preſcribed, and therefore to it I referre you.

After your Horſe hath beene well perfumed, as before ſaide, you ſhall let him reſt for a quarter of an houre

houre, and then give him such food as he will eat, either Bread or Oates; of which how little soever hee eateth it skils not, for it is to be intended that his stomacke is now at the weakest.

After he is fed you shall tosse up his Litter, for you must know that hee must stand upon Litter Night and Day, and then (if need be) give him more Litter, and but a locke or handfull of Hay, that you may be sure to have him very fasting the next Morning, and so let him rest all the Night without disturbance. The next Morning early, you shall take halfe an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, as the *Greekes* call it, because of the number Five, which *Diapente* is thus made and compounded.

Tak of round *Aristoloch*, of *Gentian*, of the best *Mirrhe*, of *Bayberryes*, and of the purest shavings of *Ivory*, of each one ounce, beat all

but the *Myrrhe* together in a Mo
ter to a fine powder, and fearfe
through a fine Fearfe, then likewi
beate the *Myrrhe* by it ſelfe, a
fearfe it alſo, and then mixe all
together in a Morter, and ſo ke
the powder in a cloſe Gally-pot.

When you have taken halfe
ounce of this powder, you ſ
put it into a pinte of the beſt *M*
ſudine that you can get, and br
them very well together in
pots, toſſing it well to and fro,
cauſe otherwiſe the *Myrrhe* w
clotter and lumpe together: w
it is well brewed (after you h
made cleane your Stable, and ri
red your Horſes Cloathes,) y
ſhall with an Horne give him
Potion to drinke. Then if he h
any ſmall ſtrength you ſhall mo
his backe, and walke up and dow
in ſome warme or ſunny place
an houre, or thereabout; then
him up in the Stable warme

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well littered, and tying him to the Racke in his Bridle, let him so stand and fast for another houre, or more, then offer him a little sweete Hay, or any other meate that he will eate, and so let him stand till betwixt twelve and one of the Clocke in the afternoone, at which time you shall first rub his Head and Legges well, as was formerly declared for the day before. Then you shall perfume him, as was before saide, and both those workes finished, you shall give him a sweete Mash, as was also shewed before, and so let him rest till the Evening, at which time you shall offer him either Oates or Bread, but in little quantity, as handfull by handfull, and be sure it be sweet and cleane drest, sifted and dusted, and so let him rest till eight of the Clocke at Night, at which time you shall againe perfume him. Then put sweete Hay in his Racke, tosse up his Litter, and right his

Cloathes, but in any wise bare no his Body: then having made the Stable cleane, you may leave him to his rest for that Night.

The next Day being the third Day, you shall doe all things as you did the second Day, already rehearsed. As first, you shall give him his Potion of *Diapente* and sweet wine, then ayre him; at Noone his Mash, at Evening and Night his Perfume, with all other observations that were before declared.

The next day, which is the fourth day, there is no doubt (with the helpe of God) but you shall finde alteration and health approaching, which you shall know by his stomacke, by his more cheerfull countenance, and by other outward gestures, and finding that health is comming, you may then forbeare to give him any more Potions, and onely attend him with good Food, good dressing, and moderate exer-

cise

ciſe, neither ſhall you give him any more Maſhes, for although they be wholeſome in the extreamity of ſickeneſſe, yet being any thing too much uſed, they take away the Horſes ſtomacke, and brings him to a loathing of other meate, and therfore in ſtead thereof you ſhall in the Morning after your Horſe is wel rubed and dreſſed, take a pottle of faire Water, and heate it ſcalding hot, then put it into a gallon or two of cleere cold Water, that it may take away the extreame coldneſſe thereof, and then being ſcarcely lukewarme, give it the Horſe to drinke: You may, if you pleaſe, throw an handfull of Branne; or an handfull of Wheat-Meale into the Water, for it is good, and not hurtfull. As ſoone as the Horſe hath drunke, take his Backe, and ride him forth gently for an houre, or two.

At Noone perfume him, at Eve-

ning water him as you did in the Morning, and ride him in like manner. Feed him at usuall houres as in time of health, and thus do for three or foure daies more; then finding his strength increasing, you may by degrees abate his Cloathes, you may water him abroad at some clear River, or Spring, gallop him after his watering, and draw every thing to the same custome as you did in best health.

Thus you see the manner how to cure an Horse that is sicke, but not violently sicke, and as it were at the very point and doore of death, which Cure is this which followeth.

To cure any violent Sickneſſe, if the Horſe be at the very point and doore of death.

IF you ſhall have an Horſe in this extreamity, and deſperate caſe, then the firſt thing you doe, you ſhall open his Necke veine, and let him bleed very well: Then two houres after his bleeding, take two ounces of the Powder of *Diapente*, before rehearſed, and beate it in a Morter with as much clarified, pure life Honey, as will bring it to a ſubſtantiall Treackle, for this is an excellent Treackle, and of the *Italians* called Horſe-Methridate, and is the ſame which our Phyſicians call *Theriaca Diateſſaron.*

When

When this Confection is made, you ſhall take a full halfe ounce thereof, or more, and diſſolve it in a pint and an halfe of *Muskadine*, and ſo give it the Horſe to drinke with an Horne: Then if hee have ſo much ability of Body, walke him up and downe for halfe an houre, or an houre, either in ſome ſunny place, or ſome cloſe Barne, or empty Houſe; then ſet him up, and let him faſt full another houre.

At Noone give him, if you can get it, a gallon or neere thereabout, of the firſt running of the ſtrongeſt Ale, before it be put to Barme, and when it is cleere, ſtrong, and carryeth a Royall on the top: But where this is not to be had, then give him a ſweete Maſh, perfume him, rubbe him, cloathe him, dyet, and order him in all reſpects as was ſhewed you in the former Cure, and thus you ſhall doe for three dayes together without all faile, and then no doubt

doubt, but you shall see health approaching.

At the end of three dayes, you shall forbeare all sorts of Mashes of both kinds, and follow all the prescriptions before declared.

Now if during this Cure, either through the violence of the Medicine, or the foulnesse of the Horses Body, you shall finde any hard Pustules or Swellings to rise up betweene the Horses Chaps, and at the Roote of the Tongue, then you shall first clippe away the haire as close as may be, then you shall take a Waxe-Candle, and therewith burne the swelling, till you may scarifie the Skin; then take a peece of Leather somewhat larger than the swelling, and having prickt it all over with the point of your Knife, spread thereupon in some thicke manner your blacke Shoomakers-Wax, that is well seasoned and new; then warming it over a

few

few Coales, lay it upon the swelling and remove it not, till it either fall off by it selfe, or else the sore break, then renew the Plaster, and with it onely heale up the Sore. This Plaster for the cheapenesse, and meanenesse will hardly winne credit with those which are curious: But I dare assure you (that are a lover of Truth) that there is not a more excellent or soveraigne Plaster which belongs to an Horse, for it ripeneth and breaketh any Impostumation whatsoever, it asswageth any hard swelling or tumour, whether in Ioynts, or other Fleshy parts, and it healeth what it breaketh or ripeneth, and with its heate it dissolves all manner of humours that are knit together, and occasions paine or swelling.

There is another accident, which attendeth the sickenesse of Horses, and that is Costivenesse, or Belly binding, which maketh an Horse that

the hee cannot Dung, or avoid his Ordure. This accident when at any time it happeneth, it shall be good for you first to rake him, that is, you shall annoynt your hand all over with sweete Butter, or clarified Hogges grease: Some use Oyle of Bayes, but it is too sharpe, and too hot, and many times (if the action be used too roughly, or unadvisedly) it breedeth exulceration and sorenesse in the Tuell, and inward parts. Therefore, as before I saide, take either Butter, or Hogs grease, and your hand being all besmeared therewith, thrust it up into his Tuell till you feele his Ordure, and then drawing out as much thereof (if it be blacke and hard) as conveniently you canne, without doing injurie to the Horse, or striving with your hand to goe too farre: And if you find it to be very sore baked within, then after you have raked, and got what you can, you shall rake a great

Candle

Candle or Percher of three or foure in the pound at the most, and cutting off an inch or two of the upper or smaller end, with you hand annoynt as before, thrusting the great end forward, put it up into his Tuell so farre as you can get it; then suddenly drawing out your hand, and leaving the Candle behinde you, clap downe his Tayle close to his Tuell, and drawing it up between his Legs, holding it with both your hands hard and constantly for the space of an houre, or more, in which time the Candle will dissolve in the Horses Body, and so separate and breake his Ordure, that upon the letting loose of your hand he will presently dung.

This you may doe in every case of extreamity, but not otherwise; and beleeve it, you will finde this the most excellentest Suppository of all other, and that there is no Glyster which can worke with greater

greater efficacie; or more wholesomeneſſe.

There is another accident which attendeth the ſickneſſe of Horſes, and that is quite contrary to this before rehearſed, and is called Laxativenes, or looſenes of body, which is expreſſed by a vehement and violent ſcowring: This, if at any time it ſhall happen, you ſhall at firſt note the violence thereof and the continuance thereof.

The violence is knowne by the thinneſſe, the ſharpenes, and the oft and ſpeedy avoyding of the Excrements.

The continuance is knowne by the unchangeableneſſe of the Infirmity, and by the proceſſe and long continuance of time, contrary to all naturall and wholſome cuſtome; for you are to obſerve, that an Horſe may have a ſcowring for a day, or two, or a little more, and this is not unwholſome, but naturall and good,

and

and if after it ſtay of it ſelfe, then it worketh no evill effect, but if it continue longer, and bring the horſe into any extraordinary weakneſſe of Body, then you ſhall ſeeke to ſtop it in this maner.

Take a quart of new Milke, and putting thereunto a good ſpoonful or two of fine Beane flower, and as much *Bolearmoniacke* finely beaten to powder, boyle all together till the Milke thicken, and then being made lukewarme, give it the Horſe with an Horne, and doeing thus a morning or two, no doubt but it will binde the Horſe; which if it do not, then you ſhall take a quart of Red Wine, and put thereunto a handfull of the Hearbe called Sheepeheards Purſe, and halfe ſo much of Tanners Barke, and boyle all very well together till the Herbe and the Barke be ſoft, then ſtraine it, and put thereunto two ſpooneful of the Powder of Cinamon, and

being

being made lukewarme, give it the Horſe to drinke with an Horne, and this doe one morning, or two, or three if need require. For mine own part, I never found but it wrought good effect, and ſo I hope all men ſhall finde that approve it.

Now whereas in all my Cures heeretofore in this booke for Sicknesſes of what extremity ſoever, I make you rely onely upon *Diapente*, or Horſe-Methridate, which is a kind of *Diateſſarō*. And for as much as at many times, & in many places, thoſe things cannot be had, then in ſuch extremity, and the Horſe being at the point of death, inſtead of the Powder of *Methridate* aforeſaid you ſhall take halfe a pint of *Dragon* water, and diſſolve into it, a good ſpoonfull or more of the beſt *Treacle* upon a ſoft fire of embers; then being lukewarme, give it the Horſe to drinke with an Horne, and thus doe for a morning, two, or three, till

you ſee alteration and health approaching.

This expelleth all infection and evill from the heart, comforts the ſpirits, and reſtores nature to its firſt beſt ſtrength.

And thus you have the uttermoſt ſecrets of my heart concerning the curing and diſcerning of all manner of inward ſickneſſes in Horſes, how deſperate, mortall, or contagious ſoever.

The preventing of all inward Sickneſſes.

THe preventing of inward ſickneſſes, conſiſteth in two ſpeciall obſervations and conſiderations.

The firſt is to prevent it before it come, ſo that it may not offend at all.

The ſecond, is to take it at the firſt appearance, and ſo prevent it

that it ariseth not to any great danger or hazard.

To prevent sicknes that it offend not your Horse at all, it is an excellent course when you put your Horse to grasse, ever three or foure dayes before you turne him out, to take Blood from his Necke veine, then the next day after to give him a pinte and a halfe of *Muskadine*, and halfe an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, or three quarters of an ounce of the Horse *Methridate*, or *Treakle*, before rehearsed, and then by degrees to abate his Cloathes, if he have beene used to any, and to make his body familiar with cold. Also you shall observe when you let your Horse blood, to proportion the quantity which you take from him, according to the goodnesse or badnes of the blood when you behold it; for the losse of good blood is unwholsome, and doth hurt, and to preserve ill blood, is both dange-

rous, and noysome. Also if you ob-
serve, when you take blood from
your Horse, to receive it into a vel-
sell, and by stirring it about continu-
ally as the Horse bleedeth, to keepe
it from clotting, then having bled
to take the blood and to besmeere
it all over the Horses backe and bo-
dy, you shall finde it wonderfull
wholsome, for it comforteth the bo-
dy, cleareth the skinne, and breedeth
a rejoycing in all the Horses vitall
parts.

Now if you have no determina-
tion to put your Horse to grasse, and
yet you would prevent inward sick-
nesse, then you shall observe once in
two or three moneths, when you
have the best leasure to rest your
Horse after it, not to fayle to give
your Horse *Muskadine* & *Diapente*
or *Muskadine* and horse-*Methridate*
as was before shewed, and not to let
blood at all, for this very Potion is
the greatest purger and purifier of
the

the blood that can be, and avoideth all that yellow cholericke matter, and other evill and undigested humors which corrupt the blood.

Now you are to obserue here, that although I only prescribe *Muskadine* wherein you shall dissolve your Powder, or *Methridate*, yet know that when you cannot get *Muskadine*, or other sweet Wine, that then you may take strong Ale, or Beere, but in greater quantity, for as you take but a pint and an half of Wine, you shall take of Beere or Ale, a full Ale quart: as for the powder or *Methridate* you shall keep the first quantity already prescribed, and if you warm your Beere or Ale a little on the fire, it will not be amisse, but better, yet that I referre to your owne discretion.

Now to take sicknesse at the first approach, and to prevent it, that it arise not to any great danger, you shall by all meanes obserue to looke

well into the occasions of sicknesses which are already shewed, and into the signes of these occasions, and if you finde your selfe guilty of any of those occasions, or that the Horse discovereth any of the former signes then presently let the Horse blood, and three severall mornings after, give him the Drinke or Potion before prescribed, and undoubtedly it will prevent all the force of sickness, and restore the Horse to his former strength, and good estate of Body.

And thus much of all inward sicknesses, and their prevention.

Two sorts of Bals to cure any violent Cold, or Glaunders, to prevent Heartsickness, to purge away al molten Greas, to recover a lost Stomacke, and to keepe the Heart from fainting with exercise, and to make a leane Horse fat suddenly.

TAke of Aniseeds, of Cominseeds, of Penegreeke seeds, of Canthamusseeds, of the Powder of Elicampane roots, of each 2 ounces, beate them, and searse them to a very fine Powder, then adde to them one ounce of the flower of Brimstone, then take an ounce of the best iuice of Licoras, and dissolve it in halfe a pint of White wine, which done, take an ounce of the Oyle of Aniseeds, and as much of the Syrup of Colts foot, then of Sallet oile and of fine Life Honey, of each half

a pint, then mixe all this with th
former Powder, and with as muc
fine Wheate flower as will bind a
knit them together, then wor
them into a ſtiffe paſte, and mak
thereof Bals ſomewhat bigger tha
French Walnuts, and ſo keepe the
in a cloſe Gally pot, for they wi
laſt all the yeare: and when you ha
occaſion to uſe them, take one, an
anoint it all over with ſweet Butte
and ſo give the Horſe everie mo
ning one in the manner of a Pil, a
ryde him a little after it, if y
pleaſe, otherwiſe you may chuſe
then feed and water him, abroad
at home, according to your wo
cuſtome, and thus doe (if it be
prevent ſickneſſe) for three or fou
mornings together, but if it be
take away infirmity, then uſe it
leaſt a weeke, or more; if it be
take away molten Greaſe, or ſo
neſſe, then inſtantly after his heat
and in his heat onely; but if it be
fatt

fatten a Horſe, then uſe it at leaſt a fortnight or more. Now if you finde any difficulty in the giving of it as Pils, you may then at your pleaſure diſſolve one of theſe Bals either into ſweet Wine, Beere, or Ale, and ſo give it the Horſe to drinke with an Horne. But if it be to fatten, and to take away infirmity, as the running Glanders, or ſuch like, then beſides theſe Bals, you ſhall make you theſe ſecond Bals.

Take of Wheare flowre ſix pound or more, as ſhall ſuffice to make ſtiffe the Paſt, then take of *Aniſeeds*, of *Cominſeeds*, of *Canthamus*, of *Fenegreeke*, of ordinary *Brimſtone*, of each two ounces, of *Sallet-Oyle*, a pint, of *Honey* a pound and a halfe, of *White Wine* a pottel; beat the hard ſimples to a fine powder, and ſearſe them, then with the reſt make them into a ſtiffe Paſte. Then of this Paſt take a Ball as bigge as a Mans fiſt, and diſſolve it in two, or three gal-

lons

lons of cleere cold running water, by washing and laving the Paste therein, and so give it the Horse to drink at his ordinary watring times, or at any other time when he is disposed to drinke, for he cannot drink too much of this water; then ride and warme him a little after it. Then when the Water is spent, doe not cast away the bottome, but filling the Vessell up againe with new fresh water, dissolve another Ball therein, and thus doe foureteene dayes together at the least, and you shall see wonderfull effects arise thereof.

This Water scowreth, cleanseth, & feedeth in admirable maner. And the other lesser Bals, first spoken of, purge the stomacke and intrals of all foulenesse, avoydeth molten Grease and fortifieth Nature so powerfully, that it leaves no evill in the Body.

And this small Ball (if it were

for

for my life) would I give to an Horse immediately upon his drawing forth, if he went either to run, to hunt, or to use any violent or extreame labour.

Another

Another way how to fatten a Horſe ſuddenly.

THere is another way to fatten an Horſe ſuddenly, but not better than that before ſhewed; yet this I have found both good and certain, and therefore I refer it to your owne diſcretion.

Take of *Elicampane*, of *Comin ſeeds*, of *Turmericke*, of *Aniſeeds*, of each two ounces, of *Groundſell* an handfull, boyle all theſe very well with three Heads of *Garlecke* cleanſed and ſtamped, in a gallon of ſtrong Ale; then ſtraine it well, and give the Horſe a quart to drink lukewarme in the morning faſting, then ride him till hee be warme, then ſet him up warme, and thus doe for foure or five mornings, and then turne the Horſe to graſſe (if the time of the yeare be ſutable therefore)

fore) and he will feed wonderfully and ſuddenly.

But if the time of the yeare ſerve not for graſſe, then you ſhall keepe him in the Houſe, and over and beſides the drinke before ſhewed, you ſhall take the fine Powder of *Elicampane*, and the fine Powder of *Cominſeeds*, of each a like quantity, mix them well together, then every time you give your Horſe Provender, which would be at leaſt thrice a day as morning, noone, and night. Take halfe an ounce of this Powder, and ſprinckle it by little and little into his Provender, for feare of offence, till all be eaten up. And thus doe for fourteene daies together at the leaſt, and you ſhall ſee the Horſe proſper in wonderfull and ſtrange manner.

How

How to keepe a Horse, or Iade fr tyring.

IF you ride on a tyring Iade, o feare the perplexed cruelty of tyred Iade, then be sure to carry about you the fine searse Powder o *Elicampane*, and when others bayt their Horses, or that you come t the place of Bayte for your Horse the first thing you doe, set up yo Horse warme, and doe not walk him. After hee hath beene well rubbed, take a quart of strong Ale, and put thereto halfe an ounce of the Powder of *Elicampane*, and brew it altogether, then give it the Horse with an horne, which done, tye his head to the Racke, for you need not care for Provender till night, at which time Provender him well, and in the morning give him Oates or Bread, or both in plentifull manner,

ner, and being ready to backe him, give him the former quantity of Ale, and the powder aforesaide, and doubtlesse you shall find him to travell with great courage and spirit.

Also if you take a bunch of *Penniroyall*, & tye it to the mouth of your Bit, or Snaffell, you shall find it very comfortable, and it will cause your Horse to travell lustily.

Now if your Horse notwithstanding all this, doe happen to tire, then you shall take off the Saddle, and with the Hearbe called *Arsesmart*, rubbe his backe all over very hard, then laying *Arsesmart* also under the Saddle, so ride him, and if there be any life in him, it will make him goe. For this is a notable torment, and the smart is almost unsufferable, and therefore I would have you use it with great discretion, and but seldome, or when extreamity requireth it.

Another

Another receipt against tyring, or for any sore or dangerous Cold.

TAke of the best *Indian Nicotia* (which we call *Tobacco*) and b sure it be not sophisticated, or b any other accidentall meanes adu terated. Drie this in the Sunne i Glasse close luted, then pound it ve ry small, and mixe it with an equal quantity of the Powder of *Cockle shels*; then with the Oyle of *Dill*, an the Oyle of *Cloves*, make the Pow der into a Paste, or solid body, the make pretty round Bals thereof, a bigge as Walnuts, and dry them i the shadow, in the *Canicular* dayes otherwise called the Dogge dayes then keepe them close in a swee Gally Pot, and give them as Pils i the time of necessity, that is to sa a Ball at a time, whensoever you

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Horſe ſhall faynt in travell, or if your Horſe have taken any ſore cold, or ſurfeit, then give him the Ball in the morning faſting, and let him have a little exerciſe after it, then cloath warme, rub well, and be ſure not to lay any cold water to the Horſes heart, without moderate exercise after it, for of all dangers, that is the greateſt.

Another Receipt for any extraordinary Cold, dry Cough, or purſickneſs in an Horſe, which the weake Farriers call, Broken winded.

BEcauſe the former Receipt is curious in the making, and aſketh the obſervation of Times, and Seaſons, neither can be effected at all times and houres, therefore I will ſet you downe here, the ſecrets of my knowledge, and thoſe ready, eaſie, and approved Receipts, which I never found to faile, but to worke that goodnes which I have ever deſired.

Therefore whenſoever you finde your Horſe taken with any extream old Cold, dry Cough, or Purſicknes (which ignorant Farriers call Broken winded) you ſhall take three quarters of an ounce of the Conſerve

ſerue of *Elicampane*, and diſſolve it in a pint and a halfe of the beſt Sacke and ſo give it to the Horſe with an Horne, in the morning faſting, and ride him a little after it. And this you ſhall doe divers mornings together, till you ſee the infirmity decreaſe, and waſt away.

Now becauſe there is ſome curioſity in the making of this conſerue of *Elicampane*, and that divers men doe compound according to their divers opinions, I will here ſhew you the ſeverall compoſitions, their ſeverall uſes, and their ſeverall vertues, together with mine owne opinion of the goodnes, as I have found it in my practiſe, and ſo leave it to your owne judgement.

The conſerve of *Elicampane*, is of two kinds, the one is Simple, the other is Compound.

The Simple Conſerve is made in this manner:

Take of the pureſt Roots of *Eli-*

campano, that are preserved in sweet Sirrup, and beate those Rootes and the Sirrup together in a Morter, till you have brought it to an entire thin Substance, then with the finest refined Sugar that can be got, thicken it up, and bring it to the perfect body of a Conserve, then put it in a Gally pot, and keepe it close, and use it in time of necessity, as was before shewed.

This Simple Conserve is of excellent use, and taketh away any ordinary Cold, or stopping, it comforteth the Lungs, inlargeth the Wind, purgeth the Head of all filthy matter, and dissolveth many other obstructions, yet is not this the best Conserve, neither worketh the best effect, if the infirmity be old & dangerous, or if there be any ulcerature in the Lungs or Liver, therefore in that case you shall flye to the Compound Conserve which is made in this manner.

Take

Take the beſt candied Rootes of *Elicampane* that can be gotten, and beat them in a Morter with the Sirrup of *Coltsfoot* till it be brought to a very thin ſubſtance, then with the fineſt refined Sugar thicken it, as before ſhewed, till it be brought to the true body of a Conſerve; then keepe it cloſe in a Gally pot, and uſe it with Sacke, as was before declared.

This is the true Conſerue, and hath the greateſt vertue; for I have knowne it in the continuance of a ſmal time, and by the daily uſe therof, to take away divers dry and ſuppoſed incurable) Coughes, it hath taken away the heaving of the Body, and ſo inlarged the wind, that albeit the motion was before ſwift, like the broken winded, yet it hath come to a moderate and ſlow temper, and the dry Cough which did accompany it, hath beene quite put away.

Now whereas I prescribe unto you the taking of the candied Roots of *Elicampane*, I thinke it not amisse, because the Apothecary is not ever at your elbow to shew you how you shall candye them your selfe: And thus,

Take of the finest refined Sugar, or the best white Sugar Candy, and dissolve it in Rose water, then boile it to an heighth, and when the Sirrup is cold, put in your Roots, being cleere and well cleansed, and let them rest in the Sirruppe a pretty space, then take them out, and boile the Sirrup over againe, and as before put in your Rootes, then boyle the Sirrup over againe the third time to an hardnesse, putting in more Sugar but no Rose water; then put in all your Rootes, the Sirrup being cold, and so let them stand till they candy. And in this wise you may candy all manner of Roots, Flowers, or any thing else.

Now

Now if you finde any difficulty either in the making, or the procuring of these Medicines before shewed, or that the infirmity not being great, or dangerous, you thinke a medicine of lesse force and easier to compasse, will accomplish it.

Then you shall take of the Sirrup of *Coltsfoot* an ounce, of the fine Powder of *Elicampane*, of *Aniseeds*, and of *Licoras*, of each halfe an ounce, of browne Sugar Candy an ounce, devided into two parts, then with as much sweete Butter as will suffice, worke all the former Powders, and one part, or halfe of the Sugar Candy, and all the Sirrup, into a stiffe Paste, then devide it into two or three Bals, and role them into a round forme, or the fashion of an Egge, and after role them all over in the other halfe, or part of the Sugar Candy, and then give this whole quantity at one time to

the Horse in the manner of a Pill, and give them in the morning fasting, then ryde the Horse halfe an houre after the giving, and let him fast two houres at the least after he commeth in, and let him be warme cloathed, and stopt, and his Limbes and Body well rubbed, especially his Head; Let him by no meanes drinke any cold Water, but so, as he may have exercise after it, and let his exercise be moderate and not violent, let his Hay be a little sprinkled with Water, and his Oates with Beere or Ale; as for Bread, it is of it selfe moyst enough; and let all his meate generally be well dusted, sifted, or chipped, for nothing is more offensive than foulenesse, and dryenesse, nor more comfortable than cleanenesse, provided that your Corne be not greene and unsweete in the Mow or Reeke, your Bread new, nor your Hay unsweete or rotten.

Thus

Thus you ſhall doe, not for one morning, or two, but for divers, till you finde amendment; neither ſhall you ſpare any travel or occaſion; but having medicine about you, uſe it in your journeying, for this doth not take away any thing to weaken Nature, but addes to the force thereof, and makes the body a great deale more able.

An excellent scowring after any sore Heate, or for any fat Horse after his exercise.

TAke a quart of good Sacke, and set it on the fire in a Bason, or open Skillet, and when it is warme, take an ounce of the cleerest Rossen and bruise it exceeding small, then by degrees little after a little put it into the Sacke, and stirre it fast about for feare of clotting, and when the Sacke and it is incorporated, then take it from the fire, and put thereto halfe a pinte of the best Sallet-Oyle, and in the cooling stirre them all well together, then lastly take an ounce of the browne Sugar Candy beaten to Powder, and put it in also, and being lukewarme, give it to the Horse in the height of his heate, as soone as you come home from exercise, then rub hard, cloath warme

warme, and let him fast at least two houres after, but yet depart not your selfe, or some deputy for you, out of the Stable, but stay and keepe the Horse stirring, and waking, partly by extraordinary noyse and clamour, and partly by action about him, or making him move up and downe as he standeth, for there is nothing more hurtfull to the Horse, or the working of the Medicine, than sleepe, stilnesse, and rest; and nothing better or more available to the working of the Medicine, than action or motion: for they make the spirits worke, and stirre up those humours which should be removed, when rest keepes the spirits dull, and the humours so inclosed and reserved, that Nature hath nothing to worke upon.

Whensoever you give any scowring, be sure that day to give no cold water after it, for it is binding, and knitteth, and detayneth that foul-

foulnes which the Scowring should take away.

Thus you see how to give a Scowring in the proper and due time: But if now either through Errour, Ignorance, or Imagination that your Horse is so cleane, that he needeth no Scowring (as I know many of opinion, that Scowrings are idle unnecessary things, and not to be used at all) yet your Horse, having his Grease molten, and no course taken for the avoyding thereof, you finde hee droopeth, and languisheth, as of force the Horse must doe, and experience daily shewes it us. For the opinion that Scowrings are unprofitable, is frivolous and idle. In this case, upon the first apprehension of the evill, you shall give the Horse a sweete Mash in the Evening, which is in the same nature, and of the same quality that a Preparative is before a Purgation: Then the next morning

morning very early mount his back, and in some convenient peece of ground, give your Horse a gentle heat: I doe not meane that you shall runne him furiously, or violently, but to gallop him gently; neither to heat him through the extremity of sudden and sharpe labour, but to warme him kindly through the continuance of moderate exercise. Nor would I have you to melt his Grease anew, but only to loosen and stirre up that which was before molten.

Your exercise being finished, doe not alight from his backe suddenly, but rub him as you sit on his backe, and so bring him home; then presently having the Scowring ready, as soone as you are alighted, give it him lukewarme, then rub him dry, cloathe and stop him very warme, and then in all other things doe as hath beene before declared.

For

For any dangerous Bots, Maw-worms, or poysoned Red Wormes.

TAke as much *Precipitate* (which is *Mercurie Calcyned*) as will gently lye upon a Silver Twopence and lap it in a peece of fweete Butter almoft as big as an Hens Egge, in the manner of a Pill, and then in the morning faſting, the Horſe having ſtood all night on the Muſſell, or at the empty Racke, if it be poſſible, or otherwiſe (if the extremity of the diſeaſe compell you) at any other time, draw forth the Horſes Tongue, and make him ſwallow downe the Pill, then chafe him a little up and downe, and after ſet him up warme, making him faſt full two houres after, and it will kill all manner of Wormes whatſoever: Yet in the adminiſtration hereof, you muſt be wondrous circumſpect

and

and carefull, for in the *Precipitate* there is a ſtrong poyſonous quality, ſo that by no meanes there muſt be taken more than is preſcribed except with good caution.

Againe, if you mixe the *Precipitate* with a little ſweete Butter, as much as an Hazell-Nut, before you lap it up in the great dumpe of Butter, it will not be worſe, but better, and it will allay much of the evill quality. But this I leave to your own diſcretion, aſſuring you that there is not any thing comparable to this for this infirmity.

For Gourded, or foule sweld Legges, or other parts, by reason of melting the Grease, or other Accident.

FIrst with a Fleame pricke the parts that are swelled, then take a pinte of Wine lees, an ounce of *Cominseeds*, & an handfull of Wheat flower, and boile them together till they be thick, then apply this Poultus very hot to the sweld parts, renewing it but once in foure & twenty houres, and if this in two or three daies draw it to an head, then launce it, and heale it either with a plaster of Shoomakers wax, or else with the yealke of an Egge, Wheat flowre and Honey beaten together to a Salve.

But if it doe not draw to any head, and yet the swelling continue, then take of Pitch a quarter of a pound,

pound, and as much Virgin Wax, of Rozen halfe a pound, of the Iuice of Isop halfe an ounce, of Galbanum halfe an ounce, of Myrrh secondary halfe a pound, of Bdelium Arabicum halfe an ounce, of Deeres Suet halfe a pound, of Populeon halfe an ounce, of the drops of Storax halfe an ounce: boyle all these together in an Earthen Pot, and after it is cold, take of Bitumen halfe a pound, of Armoniacke an ounce and an halfe, and of Costus as much, beate these into fine Powder, and then incorporate them with the other, and boyle them all over againe very well, which done, poure the whole mixture into cold Water, and then role it into seaven bigge Roles, plaister-wise, after spread this Plaster upon a peece of Leather, and fold it about the sweld member, or lay it upon the sweld part, and if any thing, then this will asswage it, and give much strengh to the Synewes.

You ſhall by no meanes remoove this Plaſter, ſo long as it will ſticke on.

This plaſter I muſt confeſſe, is coſtly and curious to make, but it is wonderfull ſoveraigne, and of ſingular uſe. For the Horſe that is continually kept with it; I meane that hath it applyed to his Limbes, ever when he commeth from travell, he ſhall never be troubled with ſweld Legges, nor yet ever put out Windgalles.

Now if you will neither goe to this coſt, nor endure this trouble, yet would have your Horſe cured of this Infirmity, then aſſuredly I know not any thing better or more approved, then continually both before and after travell, and in the Houſe, many times in the day to lave and waſh your Horſes limbes, or other ſweld parts, with the coldeſt and cleareſt Fountaine Water that you can get, and ſometimes let the

the Horſe ſtand in ſome cold cleare River for the ſpace of a quarter of an houre or more, up to the knees, and cambrels, but no further.

This Medicine, how poore ſoever it looke, is of infinite vertue, and though I write of cold Water, yet is the operation hot and fiery, only this you muſt take to your remembrance, that this application appertaines not to Impoſtumations, but to Straines, and Swellings, which are without much anguiſh.

To heale or dry up any old Vlcer, or cankerous Sore.

TAke Masticke, Frankinsence, Cloves, greene Copperas, and Brimstone, of each a like quantity, of Myrrhe double so much as of any one of the other. Beate all to a fine Powder, then burne it on a chafing-dish and Coales, but let it not flame. Then as the smoake ariseth take a good handfull of fine Lint, or Towe, and hold it over the smoake so that it may receive all the perfume thereof into it. Then when it is thorowly well perfumed, put the Lint into a very close Boxe, and so keepe it.

Then when you have occasion to use it, first wash the sore with Vrine, then dry it, and lastly lay on some

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of this Lint, or Towe, and thus doe twice a day, and it is a speedy Cure.

As this is soveraigne for an Horse, so it is as soveraigne for any man also.

To cure the running Frush, or any Impostumation in the soale of the Foot, to dry up Scratches, Paines, and the like cankerous Sores.

TAke old Vrine and boyle it with good store of Allome, and keepe it in a close Vessell by it selfe, then take a good handfull or two of greene Nettles, strong and keene, and spread them on some Plate, or other vessell, and dry them either before the fire, or in an Oven (after the houshold bread is drawn) then crush and bruse them into a very fine Powder, then looke what quantity of Powder there is, and take the like quantity of Pepper beaten to as fine a powder, and mixe both very Well together; then keep this Powder in a close Bladder.

Now

Now when you have occasion to use it, first wash the fore place with the Vrine and Allome, made very warme, and the Sores thoroughly scowred, after dry them with a fine Lawne, or Linnen ragge, and lastly strow or pounce of the Powder, so as it may cover all the Sore, and thus doe ever after travell, or once a day in the time of rest.

For any sore Eye of Horse, or Beast.

TAke the shels of seven or eight Egges, and cleanse away the inner slyme from them so cleane as may be, then lay those shelles betweene two cleane Tyles, and so lay them in hot glowing Embers, and cover them all over and on every side, and so let them lie a good space till the shels be all dryed, then take them up, and beate the shels to a very fine searst Powder, then with a Goose quill blow this Powder into the Horses Eye that is offended with Pinne, Webbe, Filme, or any thicknesse, or foulenesse, and it is a certaine Cure: And thus doe Morning, Noone, and Night. But if it be for any watery or inflamed Eye, for any Bruse, Stripe, or descending humor

humour, then take a ſpoonefull and an halfe of the fine ſearſt Powder of white Sugar Candy, and being mixt together with as much May-Butter (if you can get it, or for want thereof, the beſt ſweet Butter) work both theſe Powders into a gentle Salve, and therewith annoint the Horſes Eye Morning, Noone, and Night; for it cleanſeth, purgeth, comforteth and cooleth.

For

For a Backe-sinew straine, or any other straine.

TAke an ounce of Turpentine, and two or three spoonfuls of *Aqua-vitæ*, and beat them together in a Bladder, or other vessell, till they come to a perfect Salue; then annoynt the Straine very well therwith, and heate it in, either with an hot Bricke, or else a Barre of Iron, and thus doing three or foure times, it will take away the Straine.

For

For any old Straine, or lamenesse in Ioynts, Sinewes, &c.

TAke Boares Greaſe, Bolearmoniacke, blacke Sope, and Nerve Oyle, of each a like quantity, boyle them well together, and then apply it hot to the griefe, rubbing and chafing it in exceedingly, and alſo heating it in very well, either with an hot Brickbat, or hot Fire-ſhovell, or an hot Barre of Iron, and thus doe once a day untill the paine doe depart away.

For any griefe, payne, numbneſſe, weakneſſe, or ſwelling in Ioynts, that commeth of a cold cauſe.

TAke *Aqua-vitæ*, and heat it on the fire, and therewith bathe the grieved part, or member very well, and holding an hot Barre of Iron before it, make the Medicine to ſinke in: then take a Linnen cloath and wet it well in the ſame *Aqua-vitæ*; laſtly, take Pepper beaten and ſearſt to a fine duſt, and therewith cover the wet Cloath all over very thicke, and ſo fold it about the greeved part; then take a drye Roullet and roule it about the wet, and ſo let the Horſe reſt: And thus doe once a day at the leaſt, till you finde ſome amendment.

For

For any desperate and incurable straine in the Shoulder, or other hidden parts, for any Fistula, Polle-evill, or other Impostumation or swelling.

TAke a large earthen Vessell of a gallon, two, or three, and almost fill it with the Hearbe Arsesmart, and Brookelime, equall in quantity and equally mixt, then put to them as much of the oldest and strongest Vrine that can be got, as will cover the Hearbes all over, and fill the Vessell full, then cover the pot close with a stone, board, or such like thing, and so let it stand, for this can never be too old.

Now when you have occasion to use it for any griefe aforesaid, you shall take an earthen Pipkin, and put

put thereinto both of the Vrine and the Hearbs so much as shall be convenient for the griefe, and you shall boyle it well upon the fire. Then if it be for a shoulder straine, you shall take an old Boote, and cutte off the Foot, so that you may draw it over the Horses foote, and above his knee, almost to the elbow of his shoulder, keeping the neather part of the Boote as close and straite about his Legge as may be, but the upper part (which covereth all the shoulder) must be wide and spacious: Into this Boote thrust all your mixture as hot as the Horse can suffer it, and lay it fast and close about the shoulder; especially before and behinde, then drawing up the upper part of the Boote, so fasten it to the Mayne of the Horse, that it may by no meanes slippe downe, but keepe constant and firme. And thus you must doe once or twice a day till the griefe depart.

As

As for the effect thereof, you shall finde it, for this is the violentest of all Medicines, so that if there be any foule matter that must come forth, this will in an instant bring it to an head, ripen, breake, and heale it: if there be no such thing, then in as short a time, it will drive away the offending humours, take away the swelling, and give present ease.

Yet would I have you to use this but in extreamity, because for the time, the torment is almost insufferable, and indeed, for nothing but an Horse to endure.

Now if it be for a Fistula, or any such like Impostumation, or Swelling, then you may spare the Boote, and only lay on the Medicine in the manner of a Pultus, and it will be altogether sufficient.

For Foundering, Frettizing, or an Imperfection in the Feet, or Hoofe of an Horse.

FIrst pare thin, open the Heele wide, and Shoo large, strong and hollow, then take a good quantity of Cowes Dung, halfe so much Grease, or Kitching-fee, a like quantitie of Tarre, and a like quantity of Soot, boyle all these very well together, and then boyling-hot as may be, see you stop your Horse Feet therewith daily, and it will not onely take away all anguish, but also strengthen the Hoofes, and make them to indure any labour. But when you journey or travell the Horse (as exercise availeth much for this Cure) then put in the aforesaid Stopping cold, the first night after his labour, and adde unto it the white of an Egge or two, for that will

will take away the heat and beating of the former dayes labour, and will keepe the Frush strong and dry. But in time of rest, let it be boyling hot as aforesaide.

Now if the Hoofe be naturally brickle, or by accident broken, or by the former infirmity dryed up and straitned; Then to inlarge it, to make it tough, and to make it to grow swiftly, take of Pigges grease or of Hogges grease, of Turpentine and of Masticke, of each a like quantity, and halfe so much Lard as of all the rest, melt all but the Turpentine on the fire, and being melted take it from the fire, and then put in the Turpentine, stirring it about, incorporate all very well together, then put it into a Gally-pot, and when it is cold, be sure you cover it close.

With this Salue, twice or thrice a day anoynt the crowners of the

Horſes Hooſes, cloſe by the Hayre at the ſetting on of the Hooſe, and it will make it ſhoot faſt, and grow tough and large.

For hurts upon the Crownets of the Hooses, as Overreach, Stub, or Pricke, &c.

FIrst take of Sope, and Salt, of each a like quantity, and mixe them together like a Paste: Then having cut out the overreach, or hurt, and layd it playne, first wash it with Vrine and Salt, or Beere and Salt, and with a Cloath dry it, then bind on the mixt Sope and Salt, not renewing it in 24. houres, and thus doe (if the wound be great) for three or foure dayes together: then having drawne out all the venome (as this Salve will quickly do) then take a spoonefull or two of Traine-Oyle, and as much Ceruse (which we call white Lead) and mixe it together to a thicke Salue, then spread that upon the Sore Morning and

Evening till it be whole, which
be effected ſuddenly; for noth
doth dry up ſooner, nor is
kindly and naturall for the bredi
of a new Hoofe than this, as
you ſhall finde by ex-
perience.

How to helpe Surbating, or soreneſſe in the Feet.

WHen you finde your Horſe to bee ſurbated, preſently clap into each of his fore-feete two new layd Egges, and cruſh them therein, then upon the top of them lay good ſtore of Cow-dung, thus ſtop him, and in foure houres he will recover.

For any bony excrescion arysing upon any member of an Horse; as Splint, Spauen, Curbe, Ringbone, &c.

TAke the Roote of Elicampane well cleansed, and lap it in a paper, and roste it as you would roste Warden in hot embers; then as hot as the Horse can suffer it (for you must not scald) after you have rubbed and chafe the excrescion, clappe the thereunto, and bind it on hard, and in once or twice dressing it will consume the excrescion.

Also if morning and evening you rub the excrescion with the Oyle of Origanum, it will consume away the hardnesse.

servations in giving of Fire, or u. of Corosives, which heale all sorts of Farcies, Cankers, Fistulaes, Leprosies, Maungees, Scabs, &c.

THere are two waies to give Fire, the one Actuall, and the other Potential; the first is done by Instrument or hot Iron, the other by Medicine, either Corosive, Putrefactive or Caustick.

The Actuall fire stoppeth corruption of members, and stancheth blood, provided the Sinews, Cords, and Ligaments be not toucht. The best Instruments to cauterize or fire with, are of Gold or Silver; the second best, are of Copper; and the worst, but most usuall are of Iron.

The Potentiall fires are Medecins

Corosive, Putrefactive, or Caustic Farr
Corosives are simple or compou
the simple Corosives are Roch-A
lome, burnt or unburnt, Red Cora
Mercury sublimed, &c. The co
pound are Vnguentum Apostolo
rum, Vnguentum Ægyptiacum, a
Vnguentum Coraceum, with o
thers.

Medecines Putrefactive are yo
Arsenicke, Realgar, Chrisocolla,
Aconitum.

Medecines which are Caustic
are strong Lye, Lime, Vitriol, A
Fortis, and the like.

Corosives are weaker than Put
factives, and Putrefactives are wo
ker than Caustick.

Corosives worke in the soft, a
Putrefactives in the hard, and Ca
sticks breake the sound Skin.

Thus you see the use of the
things, you may apply them at yo
pleasure, for these cure all sorts o
Farci

Farcies, Cankers, Fistulaes, Lepro-
sies, Maungees Scabbes, and
such like poysonous
Infection.

How

How to defend an Horſe from Flyes.

THis is a noyſome offence in the Summer-time, therefore when you finde the trouble thereof, take Arſeſmart and ſteepe it in running water, and make it exceeding ſtrong of the Hearbe, and therewith ſprinckle and waſh the Horſe all over, and no Flye will touch him a ſecond time.

The Ivy, or Rue, or Hearbe of Grace will doe the like.

How to make a white Starre, or white Spot in an Horſes face, or in any other part.

TAke two or three Apples, the ſowreſt you can get, and roſt them at a quicke fire, then being in the height of their heate, take one of them in a Cloath, or other defence, and having cut off the Skinne, clap the hot Apple to the Horſes Forehead, and hold it hard thereto till the heat be aſſwaged; then try if the Haire will come off, which if it will not, then take another hot Apple, and doe as before: then when the Haire is come off as broad as you would have it, take another hot Apple, and clappe it to the ſcalded skinne, holding it hard to, till all the Skin bliſter, and come off as well as the

the Haire, then annoynt the sore place twice or thrice a day with Honey, and the next Haire which commeth will be white.

How to keepe your Woollen Horſe-Cloathes, Breaſt-Cloathes, Rubbers, and the like from Moathes.

WHen you turne your Horſe or Horſes to Graſſe, take all your Woollen Cloathes of what kinde ſoever, and firſt waſh them cleane, and drie them, then hang them in the Sunne, dust them, and bruſh them, then lay them on ſome Fleakes or other open things, a prettie diſtance from the ground, and ſpread all open; then take the hoofs of Horſes, or Cartell, and chopping them in peeces, burne them under the Woollen things, ſo as the ſmoke may come to them in every part, then being thoroughly ſmoked, fold them up handſomly, and betweene every fold ſtrow the powder of Wall-

Wallnut-tree-leaves well dryed, and so lay them up in a Chest, and you shall never care for the offence of Moathes, which is very unwholsome for the Horse, and breedes in him a dislike.

Others use to rub their Cloathes on the wrong sides all over with the tops and tender parts of Wormewood, and it hath the like effect.

Thus you may also preserve any Arras, Tapestree, or other hangings, and any Linnen or Woollen Garments whatsoever.

FINIS.